Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 79 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, March 14, 1794. [Whole No. 537.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(an American bottom)
John Moore, Master;

Is a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

For Fredericksburgh and Falmouth,
(Rappahannock River, Virginia)
THE SCHOONER

Friendship,
Henry Macnamara, Master

Will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at John Wain's Wharf, or to
Emanuel Walker.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
VIRGINIA TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and GINSENG.

March 5. 3twff

TO BE SOLD,
Agreeably to the last Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceased,
The House N°. 245,
AND
Lot of Ground

On which it stands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north side of Market-street, near Sixth-street.

THE House being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-street, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be sold subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and their successors forever. For terms apply to
SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY W. MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

Writing
ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.
Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,
Fire Buckets
Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by
GEORGE RUTTER,
In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth streets.

March 4. dtf

WHEREAS an alias subpœna has issued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the suit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the said MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS. This is to give notice to the said ROBERT, that he be and appear at the said Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the seventh day of April next, at the State-House in the said City, to answer the matters alledged in the said petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.

March 5, 1794. *12w4w
To Robert Evans.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. d

Just Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

A RECOMPENCE OF
One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, produce to them such a plan and elevation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is desired: The whole building is to be substantial and commodious with as much space around it, as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is situated on the west side of Third-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets in Philadelphia; and its dimensions are 110 feet on Third-street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.

eop 3w.

A Journeyman Bookbinder
WANTED,
Who can be recommended for his industry and sobriety—He may hear of employ by applying to Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, No. 24, North Third-street.

March 8. *d5t

A Slitter of Iron
WANTED.

A MAN well skilled in rolling and slitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer. *Feb.* 27. eop4t

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

Mordecai Lewis,
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—
A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3aw6w

For Sale by the Subscribers,
MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbsl.
Hyson and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of superior quality, in pipes and quarter casks.
Spanish Indigo.
Boston Beef, in barrels.
And a small invoice of Muslins.
NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-street.

March 8. smw4w

Scheme of a Lottery,
To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Bali, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Last drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&stf.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

Thursday, March 12.

The following sketch, contains the substance of the observations made by Mr. Sedgwick when he introduced the resolutions, inserted in yesterday's Gazette:

After having introduced the subject, he said, that the great object which ought to direct our deliberations on this occasion, should be the preservation of peace. In the infant state of our government, and under the peculiar circumstances of our country, we have much to lose, and nothing to gain by war. America, he said, had progressed in the means of happiness with a rapidity unknown in the history of man, and at this moment, independent of the pressures of which we now complained, & which he trusted would be of short duration; possessed a greater stock of enjoyment than was ever indulged to any other nation.

This doubtless added to the injury of disturbing our happy state, but at the same time it rendered it the indispensable duty of the guardians of the public security to proceed with caution, and coolly and temperately to examine every step which might be taken at this important conjuncture.

During the conflict which had convulsed Europe, the conduct of the government had been irreproachable. Always just—as the last appeal was made by the belligerent powers, it was very correctly determined, that unless we would take part, we had no right to decide on the justice of the war, nor to influence its events. Thus wisely determining and honorably conducting, the rights of neutrality should have been assured to us. But unfortunately neither our sentiments nor our conduct have been reciprocated by the belligerent powers. The honor of our country has been insulted, and our rights & the property of our citizens violated. Much allowance indeed ought to be made for the operations of the passions generated by war; but after every deduction on this account, we had much to complain of and to demand compensation for. Tho' peace should doubtless be our object, yet there was a point beyond which injuries would become intolerable. That point he hoped was not yet approached, but he could not help remarking, that if recent information was true, one of the belligerent powers, Great Britain, if not fully determined in hostility was at least indifferent to that event.

Mr. S. Then went into a minute explanation of some parts of his resolutions, which although necessary to him as the mover, yet not involving any of the great principles of his motion, his remarks in these particulars are omited.

He said peace being our object, we ought to present to the Belligerent powers, motives of policy and interest to cooperate with considerations of justice, in their conduct towards us.

The form contemplated would enable the government to present a firm countenance of resistance in any part of our territory where an attack might be contemplated. He believed, however, that the experience of Great Britain had convinced the world that America was unconquerable. No power or combination of powers would, he believed, be competent to that purpose, or to dismember our country and possess any section of it.

There was another object of great importance, to which, the proposed force might be directed, and to which he believed it would be competent. To understand the propriety of this general observation, it was necessary to review the present conduct of Great Britain; and the motives which produce it. That country is now ardently pursuing conquests in the West Indies, and expects by them to indemnify herself, for her expences in the war. Her colonial possessions on this continent, and contiguous to the United

States are the source, from which she hopes to supply her profitable West India colonies. From this consideration they are dear to her; and as she extends her West Indian dominions, these colonies will become more and more the object of her regard. They are contiguous to us, and within striking distance of the force contemplated by the resolutions. "Tho', said he, I hope the ambition of conquest will never direct the government of this country, yet if injuries become intolerable and retaliation our duty, we must inflict wounds in those parts where our enemy is vulnerable." When Great Britain should reflect that so severe revenge may be taken, that the means of inflicting it are already in the hads of government, she will be cautious of wantonly incurring our resentment, and she has surely no just grounds for injurious conduct towards this country.

These he said were the objects of the force contemplated by the resolutions—there would be objections to them plausible—perhaps solid; there was one at least respectable, from the motive in which it originated—the jealousy of freemen, of a standing army, and the consideration that a militia should be the force—the instrument to defend and secure the existence of republican institutions. To a certain extent the principle was correct, and the jealouly well founded. This principle and this jealousy had influenced the conduct of the patriots to whom the defence of America was intrusted at the commencement of the late war. But by experience the only unerring guide in political investigation, it was discovered, that the principle was extended too far—by it the union was brought to the brink of ruin, and was only saved by an immense expence of lives and treasure. By the short inlistments of militia, they are incompetent to long continued exertions. If inlisted for a considerable length of time, though they may be denominated militia, they became possessed of all the properties which are the source of the jealousy of standing armies. If inlisted for short periods, just as they assume the character of soldiers, their term of inlistment expires. By experience it is known that no consideration can induce them to continue beyond the specified term of service—hence at stated periods, the country is left naked and defenceless. Besides, the wages of militia will always exceed those which will be required to procure a regular force. This the experience of the late war taught us was in the proportion of two or three to one; and the want of discipline and subordination will always occasion a prodigious waste of public and private property; and what is more important a want of the habits of soldiers, a lamentable waste of lives.

As long as we depend on a militia alone for repelling foreign injury, short of a direct attack on our territory, foreign powers will not believe we possess either the will or the power of vindicating our rights or retaliating their injuries: Besides when it is remembered, that should there be no war with a foreign power within two years and an half from the time of commencing the inlistments, and that time was not thought to be too long, considering the state of Europe, then the force is to be disbanded; remembering too, that they are to be trained 24 days in a year, and never but in detached corps, and that of course during peace, they will remain dispersed, and almost the whole time reposing in the bosom of civil society; when these circumstances are remembered, it will be impossible to suppose that such a force can be formidable to the liberties of the people—It is impossible to conceive that they will suppose they possess interests distinct from, or opposed to those of the community of which they are a part.

It might not be improper, he added, to state as far as he was able the probable amount of the expence of the proposed establishment. He had made a calculation. The regiment is to consist of 1000 privates; this number is purposely large, that the expence of officers might be less; one sergeant major and 50 sergeants to each regiment, would make the whole number of non-commissioned officers and privates 1051 men. These, at 12 dollars, for the suit of cloaths, per annum would make the expence in this article 12612 dollars; and the 24 muster-days, at half a dollar a day an equal sum, in all 25224 dollars, which multiplied by 15, the number of regiments, gives a total of 378440.

He had not accurately ascertained the amount of the officers' pay, but believed it would be about 14820 dollars, making in the whole 393,260 dollars per annum, the whole expence of the proposed auxiliary or provisional troops. He called them auxiliary in reference to the 5000 regulars which now belong to the military establishment of the United States, with which we should be able to bring 20,000 men into the field, a number competent to any purpose for which they would be wanted.

The resolutions contemplate as a probable contingence the propriety of laying an embargo on American vessels and prohibiting the exportation of the produce of the United States, If such an embargo shall be necessary the operation can be better performed by the President than by the Legislature. In a body as numerous as the Legislature, it is impossible to keep a secret for any length of time, and the delays which the necessary forms require, would be such, that the effect of the measure would be lost before finally adopted—for every ship and all the produce which possibly could, would immediately be put out of the reach of government.

The reasons on which this idea of an embargo are founded, are, that Great Britain cannot supply her West Indies except from the United States. If this is in any degree true, in peaceable times, how much more powerfully must it operate now they have a considerable military force there to feed, in truth, without supplies from this country, they must inevitably abandon a project, with them a favourite one, the conquest of the French West Indies.

In this situation of affairs he believed it would be found proper to put into the hands of the President a power to lay this embargo, and in a moment to prevent all supplies going to the West Indies.—On great occasions confidence must be reposed in the executive, and the universal confidence in the present head of that department, would prevent all fears of its being abused in his hands.

When we are once in the situation contemplated by the resolutions offered, and if we are then obliged to exert the means in our power for our defence (but he hoped we should not be impelled to this disagreeable necessity) we can speak a manly language to any one who may attempt to insult us.

He was persuaded, that if a country does not respect itself it will not be respected by others nations; that if a nation is not vigilant in guarding their rights they soon will have no rights to guard; if they receive insults and injuries with impunity, they will suffer injuries and insults without end.

This is not the time, said he, for feeble measures—a manly conduct ought to be pursued—a conduct worthy of our brave and honorable constituents: They have bravery to assert and resources to vindicate their rights.

He did not wish the government to speak in the language of intimidation; but in the manly tone, and in the language of a free and independent nation; concious that she possesses rights, and has the means of defending them. We should tell the belligerent powers, that we can make every reasonable allowance for a state of war:—That we have rights which must not be the sport of wanton and unprovoked violation. We should mark a line, and boldly declare, that we will not permit it to be transgressed. Such firm and manly language, backed by the means of enforcing respect, and retaliating injuries. A capacity of withholding the supplies necessary for the prosecution of a favorite object. A respectable and active force, ready to strike in a vulnerable quarter—such laguage under such circumstances must be heard and he trusted, would produce the desired effect.

He had the more confidence that this would be the case, when he reflected that Great Britain would have no possible motive of interest, or ambition in a war with this country. She was now straining every nerve, and was obliged to call forth all her resources—though she might be said to enjoy national prosperity, yet her subjects experienced much individual misery. The interruption of her commerce, with the United States, would doubtless add to her embarrassments; and in some degree affect the resources on which she depended for the prosecution of the war. On the other hand, there was nothing in our conduct of which she could justly complain:—She had no injuries to revenge, nor any benefit to obtain by hostility with America.

He next turned his attention to the source from which funds may be drawn for the execution of the plan proposed, and expressed a firm reliance on the patriotism of the people of America, who, he believed, would chearfully submit and contribute in any manner which Congress might judge proper, in support of their rights and to vindicate their national honor. He adverted to some observations which fell, a few days since from Mr. Lee, which he said did honor to that gentleman; but he could not agree with him in thinking that a land tax, was immediately necessary. He believed it as yet unnecessary to touch that great resource; and if it is unnecessary, it is not expedient. If it must be recurred to, however, he believed the people had virtue and patriotism enough to submit, without murmuring.

He concluded by observing, that the nation of whose treatment we have a right to complain, viewing our resources, will reflect seriously on the consequence of imposing any further injuries, and for their own interest sake, will permit us to continue in a state of tranquility and friendly intercuorse with them.

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT for the remission of the duties arising on the Tonnage of sundry French vessels which have taken refuge in the ports of the United States.

WHEREAS the disastrous situation of the town of Cape Francois, in the island of Hispaniola, compelled sundry vessels belonging to citizens of the French Republic, in the month of June last, to take refuge within the ports of the United States: and whereas they are liable by law to the payment of foreign tonnage, which considering the necessity of their case, ought equitably to be remitted to them: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the duties on the tonnage, to which any of the vessels aforesaid are, or may have been liable, within any of the ports of the United States be, and the same are hereby remitted; *Provided nevertheless*, That the master, owner or consignee, of every such vessel shall make proof to the proper officer of the port in which such vessel may be, that the said vessel was compelled to leave the said island of Hispaniola, and to take refuge within the said port, by reason of the calamity aforesaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved March the third, 1794.

G°. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State,

EDM. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, November 12.

A circumstance which has excited great astonishment here is the orders given by government to the states, to furnish 15,000 pioneers within 48 hours, and 2000 waggons, to repair to Valenciennes. The communes which remonstrated, received the strictest orders to send the men required within 24 hours, under pain of military execution. Since that the peasants are flocking from all quarters day and night; they are to have 16 sols and 2 pounds of bread per day from the time of their departure—they are intended to make entrenchments between Valenciennes and Bavay, and in general in places and posts which are occupied by the combined army. They are to remain ten days, and then to be relieved by an equal number. This kind of press has excited considerable murmuring among the inhabitants; the parish of Lacken openly refused to send their contingency. But eighty soldiers were immediately dispatched to inflict military execution, and the farmer who was at the head of this revolt was seized and carried bound to Malines, to receive there the reward of his disobedience.

The Dutch are returning in whole companies every day; yesterday 120 grenadiers of the Dutch and Swiss guards passed through this town, and immediately took possession on the canal of the large bark which sets out every day for Antwerp. These troops are so happy to return home, that they cannot conceal their joy. This conduct, which forms a contrst to that which they exhibited on their late march hither, has exposed them to the reproaches of the inhabitants, who openly accuse them of cowardice.

We were yesterday astonished by a very singular event: A Republican General arrived after four o'clock at the house of the minister. He was dressed in his uniform, and attended by an aid-de-camp of the Prince de Cobourg. They immediately repaired to his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, and after a conference, the French General with his companion returned to Mons. It was remarked that the same evening the minister sent couriers to Berlin; and to General Wurmser: Nothing has yet transpired respecting the cause of this strange and secret mission. It is said that the French officer was Tourville, the commandant of Maubeuge, who had emigrated, and given great information to the Prince de Cobourg respecting the plans of attack projected by the enemy.

The news from Strasburgh are dreadful. General Wurmser in four weeks has not been able to advance a single step. On the 9th, all the members of the municipality and of the commune, to the number of 70 persons, were guillotined. Among these were the heads of the most illustrious families, Baron de Weitersheim, de Wangeat, de Boulach, de Wurmser, de Brestett, &c. who were all allied to the family of General Wurmser. The greatest ferment prevailed next morning after this horrible execution, and a general massacre was expected betweeen the two parties. General Wurmser's slowness of operation is alledged as the cause of these executions. As soon as he arrived with his victorious army at Haguena, a resolution was privately formed at Strasburgh to deliver up the city to the General in the name of Louis XVII. The garison was then so weak that nothing was to be dreaded from it. The number of those well affected was superior. The municipality, the commune, the French General Isambert, the commandant of the nation of the national guards, the ex-nobility, all connected with the family of Wurmser, were agreed. Two deputies were sent to the Austrian general to offer to give up the town in the name of Louis XVII. and to request him to advance with his army in the night time, in order to take possession of it. The General however, who perhaps had other instructions respecting the manner in which the town should be surrendered, hesitated, and promised to give an answer in six days, in case the deputits did not think proper to surrender in the manner proposed, and arrange under the auspices of the Emperor, as conqueror. While Wurmser was negociating with the chief deputies, the secret was discovered; an army of 45,000 republicans arrived in the city; and another of equal force took possession of some important posts at Saverne, from which the Prussians were dislodged. After this the staff-officers in the city, the municipality and the commune were displaced, and all those who had held any office were seized. In short, the plot was defeated, and all those who wished for the re-establishment of good order were subjected to the infernal guillotine. The wretched end of these unhappy men was ascribed to General Wurmser, and to add to this misfortune, that important city, which forms one of the bulwarks of France, is now lost for ever to the combined powers, and all their operations which have been so successful in Alsace, are rendered of no use, as the combined army is now obliged to act on the defensive. It is well known that to lay siege to the town and citadel of Strasburgh, an army of 60,000 would be necessary, and another of the like number to cover the siege.

All the troops that passed lately this way are in a most deplorable state with respect to cloathing. Instead of uniforms they have only rags tacked together, and it is absolutely impossible to distinguish one regiment from another. The case is the same with the cavalry before mentioned, who were almost all naked, and their horses unfit for service. An officer of the regiment of Barco, assured me, that several Austrian, and Hungarian troops, had gone over to the enemy during some engagement. He estimates the number of deserters, since the commencement of the campaign, at 4000 men; and affirmed that a whole squadron of his regiment,

which is conſidered as one of the braveſt and moſt faithful, had gone over to the enemy on the 16th of October. All theſe regiments of huſſars have ſuſtained incredible loſs, and the greater part of them are reduced to 8 or 900 men.

LONDON, December 20.

Nothing can be more flattering than the preſent ſtate of our armaments againſt France.—Lord Howe's fleet is gone into port, ſo that a ſingle ſhip of the enemy cannot eſcape them—and the Earl of Moira has taken a houſe in Guernſey, ſo that although the tranſports with his troops on board are returned to Portſmouth, he is ready, at a moment's warning, to take advantage of any favorable circumſtances that may occur, to enable him to carry into effect the object of his expedition, unencumbered with troops or tranſports.

Yeſterday, the pillory was again erected at Charing Croſs, for the purpoſe of pilloring Mr. John Froſt; but after waiting a conſiderable time, the conſtables were informed, that in conſequence of his indiſpoſition, the ſentence would not then be put in execution.

UNITED STATES.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 6.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Boonſborough (Kentucky) to his friend in this town, dated Feb. 10.

"An expedition is now on foot againſt New-Orleans, under the command of Gen. Clark, who has a French commiſſion. The people here are confident of ſucceſs. I have taken a part in this buſineſs and ſhall return that way to Virginia, (I hope) with a canoe load of ſouth rn ſilver."

BALTIMORE, March 3.

A late Engliſh Newſpaper mentions, that the object of the Ottoman Porte in ſending an ambaſſador to the Britiſh court, is to bring about a peace between the combined powers and France, on condition that the latter ſhall evacuate Nice and Savoy: that the French ſhall renounce all ideas of conqueſt, or interference with other ſtates; and the colonial ſyſtem being incompatible with their principles, that they ſhall cede their Eaſt and Weſt India poſſeſſions to Great Britain.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

While the people of the U. S. are anxious to preſerve their liberty at home, they cannot be unconcerned at knowing the hard fate of thoſe of their countrymen, who by being expoſed to the ſevere and perilous duties of the ſea, are rendered at the ſame time obnoxious to, and many of them are actually enduring the hard condition of ſlaves, to the moſt ferocious enemies to humanity.

Captain Lawrence of the Hull Packet, was deſirous of obtaining the beſt and moſt authentic information, reſpecting the condition of his unfortunate countrymen in Algiers, obtained it at Cadiz, and now reſpectfully lays it before the American people.—The Americans taken by the Algerines, have their heads cloſe ſhaved, nor are they allowed to wear any kind of covering on the head: they are entirely ſtripped of their apparel, and a coarſe dreſs given inſtead of it. At night they are confined in a dungeon, and at day-light they are led in chains to their uſual work, which is generally rigging and fitting ſhips; ſome are ſent as navigators and pilots on board the cruizers, and are obliged, on pain of puniſhment, to exert themſelves to the utmoſt of their abilities. Their food is generally bread and water, nor is the leaſt difference made between ſick and well, officers and men, but all treated equally ill.

It was reported at Cadiz, that there were ſeveral European navigators lately gone among them, particularly one Kelly, who was tried in Dublin for piracy; and that they were determined to ſecure the weſtern ocean next ſpring. The Hull Packet left Cadiz with an Engliſh fleet, under convoy of a frigate and ſloop of war. A few days after leaving that place, two ſail paſſed the fleet, ſteering in for the Streights, the ſloop of war gave chace and ſpoke them; and Captain Lawrence was informed they were an Algerine cruizer, and an American ſhip, her prize.

SHIP NEWS.

Mr. Foſter, late Mate of the ſhip Favorite of Alexandria, who came paſſenger in the brig Pearl, from St. Domingo, informs, That the ſhip was nearly loaded at Port-au-prince with a cargo of 400 hhds. of Sugar and Coffee; that Santhonax, the civil commiſſioner, having tho't fit to alter the law reſpecting the mode of collecting the duties on produce exported, demanded from the Captain of the Favorite, payment of duties under the new regulations, altho' they had been previouſly laid under the law, which then exiſted; and on the Captains' demurring, immediately ordered the ſhip to be unloaded, and held a court upon her; the Judges of which were compoſed of three people of colour, who, in the courſe of a few minutes, decided the condemnation of the ſhip and cargo, which was valued at 30,000l. without allowing the Captain to appear in the court in her defence.

Mr. Foſter alſo informs, that the only law exiſting at the place, is the will of Santhonax, who is acting in the moſt tyrannical manner, and has treated the Americans exceedingly ill. He obliges them to ſell what part of their cargo he pleaſes, to himſelf, at his own price, and pays them with delegations or drafts, on Mr. Genet, which will never be honored. He alſo takes from them their ſhip ſtores, and obliges them to purchaſe their ſubſiſtence at the market, at exorbitant rates.—Moſt of the white people are impriſoned, and the blacks have completely the controul.

Mr. Foſter further mentions—the Britiſh had collected all their forces at the Mole, and had gone on an expedition againſt Port-au-Prince, which he apprehends, muſt by this time have fallen.

BOSTON, March 5.

NEW-YORK—The treaſury of New-York, on the 1ſt of the preſent year, had a balance in its favor, in caſh, of 59,828 pounds. In the expenditures of the laſt year, are, the following:—For improving and making roads, 21,850l.—To the truſtees of Columbia College 950l. To the New-York hoſpital 500l. Indian penſions 640l.—To the Regents of the Univerſity 1500l.—For inland lock navigation 10,000l.—and to private individuals, to aſſiſt them in proſecuting various manufactures; loans to the amount of 6000l. Appropriations worthy an enlightened and Patriotic Legiſlature! Beſides the above balance in caſh, the ſtate of New-York owns 2,121,462 dollars in the funds of the United States.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—At the cloſe of the laſt year, the caſh, bonds, &c. bank ſtock, and ſtock in the funds of the United States, in the Treaſury of New-Hampſhire, amounted to 309,691 dollars. The out ſtanding ſtate notes, and new emiſſion money, with the other debts of that ſtate, amount to 208,623 dollars. Balance in favor of the ſtate of 101,068 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA,
MARCH 14.

Accounts received from Tortola at St. Croix, mention the arrival there of a veſſel from Europe, which parted with the Jamaica fleet, the captain of which ſays, that the iſland of Martinique was ſeen to be in flames. That he ſpoke an Engliſh frigate off that place, and was informed that the Britiſh were in poſſeſſion of the iſland, except Fort Republic—that Admiral Jervis, and Sir Charles Grey had iſſued a proclamation offering protection to the well diſpoſed inhabitants of that unfortunate country, at the ſame time threatening ſuch of the whites, as were found in arms, to be ſent away as priſoners of war—the coloured people, to be ſent to Africa, and the negroes to ſuffer inſtant death.

At a numerous meeting of the merchants and traders of this City, on Tueſday the 11th inſtant, at the Harp and Crown Inn, in Third Street, in purſuance of an advertiſement for that purpoſe.

Stephen Girard, Eſq. in the Chair.

The following reſolutions were propoſed and unanimouſly adopted.

Reſolved, As the ſenſe of this meeting, that the carrying trade of the United States, and the proper defenee of its navigation, are objects of primary importance to the proſperity, dignity, and happineſs of America.

Reſolved, That diſcriminations of tonnage duties between the ſhips of nations having commercial treaties, and being in habits of friendly intercorſe with the United States, and ſuch as belong to nations oppreſſing and aſſuming to dictate to America, are reaſonable and juſt; in order to encourage acts of generoſity and friendſhip towards the union, and to ſhow a proper ſenſe of diſpleaſure at a contrary principle.

Reſolved, That the citizens of America, owners of ſhips or cargoes, concerned in lawful trade on the high ſeas, and ſailing under the ſea letters of the Preſident, and proper clearances of the cuſtom houſes, have a right to be reimburſed the loſſes they may ſuſtain, from any vexations or ſpoliations committed by any power whatever, in violation of the law of nations.

Reſolved, That additional impoſts on the veſſels, goods, wares, and merchandize, of any nation ſo offending, introduced into the United States, will be a proper fund, out of which to reimburſe ſuch loſſes, and will tend more than any thing we know of to diſcountenance and diſcourage ſuch paactices in future,

On motion,

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed.

Reſolved, That this meeting be adjourned to meet at the State Houſe, on Tueſday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and that the citizens in general, be invited to attend.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be preſented to the chairman, not only for his preſent ſervices, but for, and in grateful remembrance of his dangerous and meritorious ſervices rendered to the citizens on a late melancholy occaſion.

From the minutes.
ROBERT M'KEAN, Secretary.
March 11.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

A number of American Captains lately ſent a petition from Carthagena to the Spaniſh Court, for convoy.

The following anſwer to which, manifeſts that we have no room to depend on the *Dons* for the protection of our ſhips.

St. Lorenzo, Dec. 6, 1793.

"In ſight of the memorial that your Excellency has remitted me in your letter, No. 1151, from the American Captains, Henry Stephens, James Neil, and Ebenezer Roſſeter, in ſolicitude for a convoy of a ſhip of war for their reſpective veſſels, from thence to Cadiz to protect them againſt the Algerine cruizers; his Majeſty has declared that there is no room for this pretenſion, on account of its not being a condition ſtipulated: and I adviſe your Excellency thereof, by his Majeſty's orders, that you may inform ſaid Captains of the ſame. God preſerve your Excellency many years.

Miguel Gaſton. "VALDEZ."

PROVIDENCE, March 6.

A gentleman from Boſton informs—That a veſſel is arrived there from Bermuda, and brings information, that inſtructions were received at that place from the Britiſh court, directing that no American veſſel ſhould in future be detained on account of having French property on board, any longer than was neceſſary to unload the ſame—and that no American veſſel ſhould on ony account be moleſted. In conſequence the veſſel which brings the intelligence was immediately diſcharged, and the Captain had awarded him £300 ſterling, for detention. We further learn, that a veſſel in ſimilar circumſtances had been diſcharged at Jamaica, and had arrived at Salem.

A correſpondent remarks, that the Merchants have but little encouragement to build ſhips, fit, and ſend them to ſea, and *punctually pay* the duties impoſed on the goods they bring home, while Congreſs refuſe, or neglect to protect their property, by fitting a fleet for that purpoſe.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED

Brig Diana, Forreſter, Charleſton 12 days.
Schooner Elizabeth, Phillips, Boſton 90.
—— Betſey, Woodworth, Norfolk 4
—— Alexander, Norris, Martinique.
Sloop Apollo, Colhoun, Rhode Iſland.

Capt. Dakins of the Active, left at the Havanna, the Ships Alexander, Woodward, Preſident, Conyngham, and the Mercnant, Capt Frairis; Brigs, Chance, Capt. Weeks, and Patty Capt. Wareham, ſince loſt, on the Commanders, and the Frigate Inconſtant, of 36 guns, with 9 ſail of Britiſh merchantmen, from Jamaica, homeward bound.

Capt. Wedman of the Brig Abigail, arrived at New Caſtle, in 38 days from Port au Paix left there Schooners Delight, to ſail in 10 days after, the Sally Capt. Grafton of Salem, and the Schoon.——Capt. Webb of Norfolk, to ſail two days after.

Yeſterday Evening, arrived at Fort-Mifflin, the ſhip Mary, Capt. Stevens, in 49 days from Carthagena—he informs, that he left there, the ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. Smith of Baltimore.

Capt. Stephens ſailed in company with the brig Mary Ann, Roſſeter of New-York, under convoy of a Portugueſe Frigate of 44 guns, as far as Gibraltar. He left at Gibraltar, about 7 ſail of Americans—among whom are the following:

Ships Mary, Buller, New-York; Favorite, Barr, of ditto; and Commerce, Loring, of Boſton. Brigs Ann & Suſan, Innes, N. York; Mary Ann, Roſetter of ditto; Dolphin, Dalton, Peterſberg. Sloops Sally, Chapman, Boſton; Diana, Hall, of ditto. Which were to ſail in a ſhort time, homeward.

About the 1ſt March, ſpoke the ſloop ——, ——, belonging to North-Carolina, bound to St. Bartholomews, 14 days out. 4th. Spoke the ſnow Elizabeth, of Rhode-Iſland, from the Iſle of France, 79 days out—bound home.

The day before Capt. Stephens ſailed, the Britiſh fleet under Lord Hood, paſſed Carthagena, bound for Corſica.

The Spaniſh fleet had arrived at Carthagena—and the Algerines were preparing with great diligence for an expedition.

Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions were again under conſideration this day—a long debate, but no deciſion. The houſe adjourned tilll Monday.

☞ Several Correſpondents ſhall be attended to To morrow.

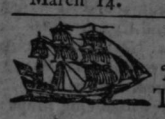
PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	16/9	
3 ditto,	9/6	
Deferred,	10/	
U. S. Bank,	5	per cent. adv.

For Charleſton,
(South Carolina.)
THE BRIG

NANCY,
ANDREW GWIN, *Maſter.*

TO ſail on Tueſday the 18th inſt. has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
GEORGE MEADE.
March 14. d3t.


For Sale,
The American Brig
TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as ſhe came from ſea, She is a ſtaunch veſſel, not two years old, and may be put to ſea immediately. For terms apply to
GARDINER & OLDEN,
Arch Street wharf,
Who have for ſale,
Pork, Lard, and Hams as uſual,
a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few caſks Timothy Seed—alſo
Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron caſtings, in any form executed on the ſhorteſt notice.
March 14. d1ot

For Boſton,

The Brig
DOLPHIN,
WILLIAM NICKELLS, Maſter:
WILL Sail in about eight days; for freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at Hodge's Wharf, betwen Arch and Race Streets, or
RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWS.
3d Mon. 14, 1794. dow.

Loſt at the Theatre,
Laſt Wedneſday evening,
A Miniature Picture
Of a Gentleman, ſet in gold. Whoever will deliver the ſame at No. 112. Spruce ſtreet ſhall receive a generous reward.
March 14. 4t

NEW THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
March 14,
Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA—Called
ROBIN HOOD,
Or SHERWOOD FOREST.
To which will be added—A *Comedy*, called
The L I A R.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

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8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waſtf

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December 30. dtf

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February 4. dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Craudon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. diw3tawtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. dam

Loſt at the Theatre,

IN Cheſnut Street, a handſome Shawl, commonly called Camels Hair; worked with colours. Whoever will return it to the Printer, ſhall receceive a handſome reward.

March 12, 1794. 3t.

AVIS.

LE habitans infortunés de la Colonie Françaiſe de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap ſont venus chercher un aſile dans les Etats Unis ſont informés que la République leur accorde un paſſage pour France. Ils ſont invités en conſéquence a ſe préſenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Conſuls & agens de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an 2d de la République Françaiſe une & indiviſible.
(28 Fevrier, 1794. *vieux ſtile*)

Le Miniſtre Plénipotentiare de la République Françaiſe.

JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above notice in their paper. 8.

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item n diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

Juſt Imported,
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on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
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Varieof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
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Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
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Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
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Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
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Bechold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
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PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, and Portſmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*

Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794. uw&tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31ſt of laſt month, the ſubſcriber addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *Thomas Pearſall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars. —He alſo addreſſed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*, merchant in New-York, incloſing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorſed on the back thereof in theſe words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*—*Eben. Huntington.*"—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of ſaid *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Poſt-Office on ſaid 31ſt January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were ſeverally addreſſed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requeſted to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorſed, I think was a York bank bill, and ſome others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any perſon diſcovering the Thief, and returning the Money, ſhall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3taw

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of thoſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No, 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb 28 m&thtf

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

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